T. R.'S LETTERS OFFERED TO SHOW HE USED BOSSES WHEN HE NEEDED THEIR AID TRIAL OF INSPECTOR

Roosevelt had ever thought of prosecuting the Harvester trust as a violator of the Sherman law or for other Colonel could not recall that any such matter had been discussed between dent was shown by some nineteen let-bim and his advisers Mr. Ivins asked ever so sweetly if the Colonel could "Dear Barnes" about this or that job member that Mr. Perkins had contributed to the campaign fund.

court procedure in his fierce desire to tell the jurors that he was being put in a false light. He did his best, but most of his extenuations and explanations were swept from the record by Justice Andrews's calm rulings.

There was no question as to which side of Barnes, the Dr. Jekyll side or the Mr. Hyde side, was uppermost in You could see by the strength of the Mr. Hyde side, was uppermost in He.

You could see by the gleam in Ivins's eyes and the sardonic twist of his mouth as he turned at intervals to the furors that he considered this was good hunting and he went back and forth over the trails that led in and out of

It is interesting to note that this part of the testimony is the only part against which John M. Bowers, senior counsel for Col. Roosevelt, has made a serious fight. The Colonel himself up to that period had displayed the utmost eageress to forestall or rebuke objections

wanted everything to go in and that he didn't approve of Mr. Bowers's attempting to restrict Mr. Ivins. His whole attitude had been, as he beamed toward the jurors, that he had nothing destroy the man with whom he had been eal and that his life was an so friendly.

Not so this afternoon. He sat dumb while Bowers struggled and fenced to prevent Ivins from linking up corpora-tion campaign contributions and the Presidential attitude toward corporathat the questions were permissible af-ter Mr. Ivins had stated that the pur-pose of the question was a test of Theo-dore Roosevelt's sincerity in his attitude toward the relations of business

The Bales of Letters.

Letters entertaining, amusing, amazin this up-State court room. By subpena and from his own files Mr. Barnes has produced stacks and bales of them, all advocate of things detested by decent bearing on Col. Rooseveit's one time citizens.

nected directly with the run examination, were introduced. The first was a series which passed between Col. osevelt and the Easy Boss between

Mr. Ivins rather expected to finish with the Colonel by noon. He has combed the Colonel's hopes and fears as to his political future, thoughts that he did not shout in the street—his reliance upon Platt for political guidance, his futile struggle to prevent being nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1900, his ambition to gain renomination as Governor, his nice talks with Senator Hanna, his complaint, half humorously telegraphed, that Platt was not an Easy Boss; his away the insignations of Mr. Ivins with the Colonel by noon. He has combed the Colonel by noon. He has combed the the Colonel by noon. He has combed the the Colonel by noon. He has combed the ground rather thoroughly, although it was observed that he touched rather lightly this afternoon upon President Roosevelt's course in regard to the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the panic of 1907.

The Colonel will get a chance to smooth out his testimony and explain away the insignations of Mr. Ivins rather expected to finish with the Colonel by noon. He has combed the ground rather thoroughly, although it was observed that he touched rather lightly this afternoon upon President Proportion by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the panic of 1907.

The Colonel by noon. He has combed the proposed that the Colonel by noon. He has combed the proposed that the Colonel by noon. He has combed the ground rather thoroughly, although it was observed that he touched rather lightly this afternoon upon President was observed that he touched rather lightly this afternoon upon President was observed that he touched rather lightly this afternoon upon President was obse

Roosevelt who reviled the bosses in recent years made use of them and some-times favored them when he was just getting to be a great national figure. How close and cordial his relations were with Barnes while he was Presi-

It looked for a few minutes, about this time of day, as if the Colonel would burst all the bounds, smash straight through the annoying hamperings of court procedure in his fierce desire to a light. The was being put in a false light.

anathe Mr. Hyde side, was uppermost in
by
Col. Roosevelt's mind in those days.
He was even so sure of the Dr. Jekyll
sarnes that he wrote to express conhis dence in Barnes's wisdom and sense

so much to the fore in Barnes's charac-ter that the Colonel was willing to re-ceive and to talk to him in the holy of

part of the day, but toward the close of the afternoon Mr. Ivins dug into the campaigns of 1910 and 1912, explaining that Barnes's course in opposing Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga in 1910 and at Chicago in 1912 was the very root of his

As a final effort to make the fury he by sheer malice in attacking Barnes last July—the attack upon which this \$50,000 libel suit is based—Mr. Ivins introduced scores of photographs of articles, articles printed in the New York newspapers. These were reports of speeches delivered by Col. Roosevelt and statements made by him from 1910 to 1914, all tending, Mr. Ivins insisted, to prove that the Colonel purposed to ruin prove that the Colonel purposed to run. Barnes if there was any power in the written or spoken word.

Justice Andrews admitted portions of each article offered, explaining carefully To-day two series of letters, all con- to the jury that it made not the slightest difference whether or not the statements made were true, and that the only im-portance of the articles was to indicate the state of mind of Col. Roosevelt when

that Platt was not an Easy Boss; his away the insinuations of Mr. Ivins when discussions with Platt as to appointees Mr. Bowers undertakes redirect examination on through the whole chapter of ination. That completed, the defence will his intimacy with the then master of the Republican party in New York State.

The testimony served to show that the his attack.

T. R. ADMITS RELYING ON PLATT FOR ADVANCEMENT

relations had been very friendly.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have hardly had time to give the consideration deserves to your letter of February and the matters involved therein and am inclined to take more time for

The Vice-Presidential question is considerably improved and it looks now as though I should be able to get to New York soon, at which time we can personally discuss the Vice-Presi-

New York and that he discussed the situation with Platt. The Vice-Presiiential nomination was still worrying and he wrote to Platt on February

Your very kind note has just been received. I note that you expect to be in New York on Saturday. If so I shall not try to lunch with you, but if convenient I will call on you at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 3 P. M. My train gets in at 1:30 and so I do not suppose I could get to the hotel in time to take lunch with you. Will you wire me on receipt of this note?

P. S.—I saw Kerens and told him I had written to you that I would not

I had written to you that I would not take the Vice-Presidency, but that I wanted nothing said until I had a hance to talk matters over with you. The more I have thought it over the more I have felt that I would a great deal rather be anything, say profes-sor of history, than Vice-President.

They exchanged letters, later in Febary, concerning legislation to abate the Barren Island nuisance in Jamaica ay. Gov. Roosevelt notified Platt that Democrats under Senator were trying to beat the measure. Platt had inside information as to why and confided it to the Governor:

I am in receipt of yours of the 27th relating to Barren Island ques-You will remember that I was the one who was most importunate with you on the question of abating nuisance and was very fearful that if we delayed we might en-counter just what we have now, united opposition on the part of the Democrats. The truth of it is that the men who are receiving benefits from that Barren Island business are high sachems of Tammany Hall and will do everything in their power to continue their official existence. Per-haps it is no wonder that our friend Judge Cohen is in the forefront, as he was before, advocating retention. Dr. Doty had brought this to my attention some days ago and had alextension some days ago and had already communicated with Senator Ellsworth, who, Dr. Doty informed me, had gone all wrong on the subject and was aiding Tammany Hall in their endeavors. I hope you will see Odell. I will telegraph him at once and urge him to line up the Republican forces unitedly in favor

Republican forces unitedly in favor of Dr. Doty's bill. If you can find that any further endeavors are necessary on my part I shall be only too glad to carry out any advice or suggestion in this behalf. Answer Surprises Ivins.

Col. Roosevelt testified that he had declined to sign the Barren Island bill. Apparently the answer surprised the cross-examiner, who wanted the court to strike it out, but Justice Andrews After several letters, all relating to

in answer to Barnes's requests or sug-

of propriety.
Wisdom and propriety were, indeed.

holies, his office at the Outlook.

The reading of and the cross-questioning about these letters took up the better

Offers Evidence of Malice.

In these speeches and statements, many of which were made after the Rehave been a feature of the tre-dous duel of politics being fought out publican national convention of 1912, he

Roosevelt and the Easy Boss between the state of mind of Co. Roosevelt with 1990 and 1995; the second was a series indicating the jovial and confidential it seems likely that to-morrow will relations between Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes from 1904 to 1910.

Mr. Ivins rather expected to finish with the combed the combe te made the statements quoted.

It seems likely that to-morrow will

When Col. Roosevelt returned to the witness stand this morning he was immediately questioned about the letter he wrote on February 1, 1900, pleading with Platt for another term as Governor and urging against a nomination for the Vice-Presidence. Vice-Presidency.

He was asked if he had valued the Our friends of New York Central are very anxious to have you sign Senate bill 763, exempting from the franchise tax grade crossings of steam railroads. I hope you can conscien-

advice of Sepator Platt. He replied that he had. He had had many meetings and talks with Platt about his future. tiously do so. Senator Depew is very This letter, written by Platt to Roosevelt on February 5, 1900, was read into Roosevelt replied by letter to Platt on

did not receive your telegram until I did not receive your telegram until yesterday (Sunday). It was then altogether too late to get at the commission and again go over the matter with them. I am exceedingly sorry if any hardship has been caused either to the New York Central or the Long Island Railway, but it was a matter where I really had to act according to the advice of the commission, unless it could be shown that they were in the wrong. dential and other questions Worried Over Vice-Presidency. Roosevelt testified that Platt came to

I received your telegram and one

from Ford yesterday. It was too late for me to act, as I had already pub-

dished a memorandum stating not merely that Ford was against the bill,

but that the State Tax Commissioners

opposed the bill.

There was a bit of correspondence in which Col. Roosevelt mentioned to Senator Platt Mr. Quigg's "very kind and generous letter." He thought it would be wise to have Quigg kept on the resolutions contains. resolutions committee in the Republican national convention. It was also de-lightful to have seen Senator Platt in Washington.

Along in July Platt did not want Supt. Brockway removed as head of the Elmira reformatory. There had been a stir against Brockway. The Senator sounded Roosevelt on July 26, 1900:

Is there any real good reason why Mr. Brockway should be removed from the superintendency of the Elmira reformatory? The most I know is that the World and the Herald are pressing for this man's scalp. I know that on previous occasions the World was actuated simply by malicious motives, and I presume it is so at this

However, what I wish to know is However, what I wish to know is if there was any good reason why this thing should be held open until after the election. It seems that the board has asked for Mr. Brockway's resignation on the 31st of July. I do not want to interfere with equal and exact justice for every one, but I do not wish to see any one railroaded out of office because the World says he must go.

But Roosevelt replied on July 29 the But Roosevelt replied on July 29

ase was hopeless, giving his reasons: Seth Low, Albert Shaw and a whole raft of other friends of Brockway's have been writing on his account and if I could have held up the thing I would have. The board, however, is in deadly earnest. The Herald and the World have nothing to do with these charges except that they have these charges except that they have repeated some that leaked out long after the board had taken action on them. I am afraid nothing can be done in Brockway's case,

On October 7, 1900, Roosevelt wrote telling Platt what a bully time he had had out West, with particular mention of United States Senator Pettigrew: We have had great fun on this trip, though the work has been very wearing. I think I can say that the trip has been a successful one so far. Of course I do not wish to prophesy in public, but speaking privately I think we shall carry Kaness South in public, but speaking privately I think we shall carry Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and possibly both Utah and Nebraska among the States that Bryan carried four years ago.
[Col. Roosevelt proved a good prophet.
All of these states went Republican at

I met Hanna to-day and had a very

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS FRIENDS ENCOURAGED BY ROOSEVELT TRIAL

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- President Wilson and his friends are watching the Syracuse trial with unusual political interest, especially as to its effect upon the political future of Col. Roosevelt.

The White House politicians look upon the revival of popular interest in Col. Roosevelt's connection with the campaign of 1916 with more than usual interest. They believe that his reentry actively into Republican national politics will materially affect the result and the President's friends insist that they do not feel discouraged over the sudden manifestation of interest by the Colonel in the 1916 campaign.

They profess to believe now that he is capable of making less trouble for the Democrats and more for the Republicans as a Republican than as a Progressive.

This view, however, is probably the result of an effort on the part of Democrats to convince themselves that the Republican party will be weaker united than divided. The Democrats these days are grasping at straws and there is no doubt that one of their strongest hopes is that there will be trouble in the G. O. P.

The President's friends are following the daily reports of the Syracuse trial with keen interest and relish. They concede that up to yesterday the Colonel had things much his own way, but the developments of yesterday and to-day in respect of the Platt-Roosevelt correspondence are regarded as harmful to the Colonel.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt has issued more than one challenge to the Administration recently on its foreign policy and its weak national defence has increased the Administration's interest in his Tuture political

nice talk with him. Good Lord! How I hope we can beat Pettigrew for the Senate. That particular swine seems to me on the whole the most obnoxious of the entire drove.

On December 6, 1900, Roosevelt sent this telegram to Platt: Am greatly concerned because Am greatly concerned because charter commission has arranged lunch for myself and Odell next Wednesday, this being the only day they could get that would suit us both. Do you really regard it as important for me to come? Can't Woodruff take my place? Does President really expect me? Wire answer.

The matter was settled in the follow

ng exchange of telegrams: (Platt to Roosevelt, December 6, 1900.) Think your absence from meeting of commission will be deplored by the President and the other Governors. Meeting of charter commission seems to me should be secondary. Let them postpone. Woodruff will not answer. (Roosevelt to Platt, December 7, 1900.)

All right, of course in view of your second telegram I will come, but you are not an Easy Boss. They disagreed very sharply after Roosevelt became Vice-President con-cerning the fitness of one Joseph Murray, Platt chiding the Vice-President for recommending Murray for office and

writing that he was surprised that Roosevelt should indorse the person in question. The correspondence intro-duced ended with the following telegrams:

What day next week, except
Wednesday, will you be in town and
able to lunch with me, say at the
Lawyers Club? I shall not ask any
one else. I should just like to lunch alone with you.
(Roosevelt to Platt.)

WHITE House, November 19, 1909.

Mayor-elect Low told me positively he expected to see you in New York. I urged him as strongly as I could

to do so.
P. S.—To my great pleasure 1 now see that Mr. Low has announced in the papers that he intends to consult you at once.

Mr. Ivins then produced nineteen letand William Barnes between January 3, 1904, and August 4, 1910. First, however, Mr. Ivins read the following telegram from President Roosevelt to Mr. Barnes:

MY DEAR BARNES-Good for you We are to be heartily congratulated on the whole business, national and State. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BARNES ASKS PRESIDENT TO HELP ALBANY MEN

At the resumption of the afternoon | was; I think you are in error session Mr. Ivins read the first of the

January 3, 1904. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Sir: The city of Albany with the exception of the selection of your private secretary has received no political appointment since President Mc-Kinley was inaugurated outside of those whose offices are located in this

cans, a man who has held the office of Commissioner of Public Safety in this city, a gentleman and a lawyer by profession, Mr. Fred C. Ham, wishes to enter the consular service. He was an aid on Gov. Black's staff.
Is there any possibility of your being able to do anything for him? Apparently it has been settled that

Gov. Odell will take charge of the campaign in this State this fall. I do not believe there is a man more capable and more willing to work than he His selection will inspire confidence in everybody that a red hot fight is to be waged.

ment since I talked with you, prin-cipally owing to the development of cocksureness on the part of Mr. Charles Murphy and his coterie, who charles Murphy and his coterie, who look upon the result in this State as absolutely certain in their favor. I have watched for a number of years the development of men like Mr. Murphy and his friends and they have great capacity for dividing the offices before election. I have great faith before election. I have great faith that during the next few months they will make serious blunders. With

great regards, I am,
Most respectfully yours,
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

The President's Delight.

Mr. Barnes wanted certain men ap-pointed to office and the President promised to see what could be done, re-marking, at the same time, how de-lightful it had been to have Mr. and Mrs. Barnes to dinner at the White

At another time the President regretted that he could not force the "commission" to appoint a Mr. O'Brien to something Mr. Barnes wanted him to On September 26, 1904, the President

wrote to Barnes as follows

My Dear Barnes—I shall write Gov. Odell in reference to the request of John T. McDonough's friends that he be nominated to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Herrick. It seems to me from every standpoint this would be a proper and design ble thing to do. My DEAR BARNES-I shall write

desirable thing to do.

McDonough did well as a Judge in the Philippines. He performed his duties as Secretary of State of New York excellently. He is a Catholic of Irish decent, but as an American citizen paless than as a nubils office. citizen, no less than as a public officer he has shown that he knows no dis-crimination between Catholic and Protestant. The wage earners would have the utmost confidence in him and he has always shown himself to be a safe and conservative man. I feel that his nomination at this time would be a very good thing all around. Faithfully yours.

Mr. Ivins skipped over the letters and roduced this one, heckling the Colonel

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

August 4, 1910. DEAR BARNES—Can't you come in to see me at the Outlook office, Tuesday or Friday of next week or the week after? I very much wish to see you before I go on my trip West. Faith-THEODORE ROOSEVELT. on. William Barnes, Albany Jour-nal, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Hyde Pops Up Again.

Q. At this time you had had no break in your personal relations with Mr. Barnes, had you? A. No; not at all. Q. At this time you had not yet discovered that Mr. Barnes was Mr. Hyde, had you? A. That there was an elemen had you? A. That there was an element of Mr. Hyde in him?
Q. That is not my question. You have described him as I recollect it as a double personality, Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll. I want to find out whether at this time, in 1910, you had yet discovered a Mr. Hyde element in Mr. Barnes. A. That I had yet discovered it?

Q. Yes. A. Wasn't my testimony that I thought that element was in him from Q. I den't think it was. A. I think it ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburg

Ivins continued to read the letters, asking few questions concerning pose was to show the cordial and con-fidential relations that had existed be-

Barnes replied that Albany county had done amazingly well considering the united Democracy.

On November 16, 1904, Barnes asked the President to appoint G. Howard William Barnes, Jr. 2 A. Very postulation of the President to appoint G. Howard the President to appoint G. Howard sibly. Davidson of Dutchess county as As- Q.

as follows, alluding to Barnes's atti-tude, as then known, as regards the racetrack anti-betting legislation:

through Southwick your letter of the 20th. You need not be the least afraid of my failing to understand your position. I am confident that whatever course you follow is one that you believe to be the wise and proper course to take.

When Agnew sent word to me requesting me to act in the particular matters under discussion I sent the matters under discussion I sent the answer that I had not attempted to interfere one way or the other and would not attempt to interfere one way or the other as regards any legislation at Albany.

When the whole trouble is over you come down here and let me get your come down here and let me go over the general political situation with you. Good luck always. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Advising the President. Thereafter Mr. Barnes began to open up the subject of Hughes's renomina-tion and wrote to the President on May 20, 1908, the following:

MY DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: I have intended writing you some days ago. After having talked over the situation regarding the Albion post office with Speaker Wadsworth last night he came in and talked with me about the matter and I intended to write to-day, but saw in the paper that Cohen had been removed and Milby appointed.

The Speaker tells me that he intends to go to Washington and will

tends to go to Washington and will see you about this and other mat-ters. I know nothing of the business seems to me that the result will be unfortunate and will aid the forces which are aiming to renominate the Governor, which to my mind is all there is to the political situation.

From newspapers one would get the impression that there was here one impression that there was but feeling among the people, whereas the Governor by his attitude has made himself entirely unavailable as a himself entirely unavailable as a Gubernatorial possibility. By proper management and selection of the right man a new nominee would be strong enough to win. Such a difficulty as has arisen in Albion, however, sets back our work very much.

I certainly trust that it is not too late and that something can be done. late and that something can be done

Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM BARNES, Jr Roosevelt's Snappy Reply. To this the Colonel returned a snappy

eply

DEAR BARNES: I held up that removal as soon as I had an intimation that Speaker Wadsworth was interested in it, but the Postmaster-General told me that the man was entirely unfit for the position and that he would have taken him out.

As for the last part of your let. As for the last part of your let-ter, look here. Do you think I have gone back into the kindergarten class? Sincerely yours.

THEODORS ROOSEVELT. They hadn't agreed in sizing up Platt's views as to the appointment of a United States District Attorney for the southern

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

counties. Barnes wanted Charles W. Mead named and said that the delay was causing him embarrassment.

The President said that his information as to Mr. Platt was directly confidence of any action or the making of any interested in the Steel Corporation? A. He was.

Q. Did you ever cause or instruct the Attorney-General to cause the bringing of any interested in the Steel Corporation? A. He was.

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tion as to Mr. Platt was directly con-trary as to Barnes's notion, but that he would look into the matter, realizing that Barnes had been placed in a bad Railroad Company? A. I dld.

At about that time the struggle which Barnes at Saratoga was already looming. Barnes evidently resented a statement purporting to come from Roosevelt, who denied that he had been interviewed.

He wrote to Barnes on July 8, 1910: DEAR BARNES: I received your note with the addendum. You say you noticed my interview in the World, in which I said "I do not talk, but strike." Now, my dear Barnes do you mean to tell me that you seriously accept as true any inter

view purporting to be from me that appeared in the World! I never gave any such interview to any human being; I never said what you quote me as saying to any human being apropos of this fight, or apropos of anything that has occurred within the last two years, as far as I

n recollect. Now, my dear Barnes, let me see you when you come back and I will to over the primary business with you. Meanwhile, you know perfectly well that my purpose is not "to arouse re-sentment in every locality against the men who have been doing the political work of the Republican party." Wadsworth is coming in to see me next Tuesday. Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

T. R.'s Warning to Barnes.

Mr. Ivins then reviewed Col. Roosevelt's testimony on direct examination as to having met Barnes at the dinner Republican Club early to having warned Barnes there would be a revolt in the party if he at-tempted to imitate Platt's methods and as to having said at the time that he hoped Barnes would be the kind of eader Barnes's grandfather, Thurlow

It was a competitor; the witness can say yes or no, or can say that he can-not answer because he does not under-stand the form in which you used the eed, was. Mr. Barnes had shown to him this letter from Abraham Lincoln to Thurlow Weed on March 15, 1860: Every one likes a compliment.

Thank you for yours on my little notification speech and on the recent inaugural address. I expect the lat-ter to wear as well as, perhaps, better han, anything I ever produced, but I believe it is not immediately popu-ar. Men are not flattered by being shown that there is a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case is to deny that there is a God governing the world. This is the truth which I thought needed to be told, and, as whatever of humiliation there in it falls more directly on my self, I thought others might afford for me to tell it.

Barnes had given to the Colonel

a copy of the letter.

Mr. Ivins questioned sharply:
Q. Did you not the next day give out a copy of that to the newspapers?

A. I do not know. I dare say no.
Q. Have you any recollection whether you gave it to the newspapers and said that you had been asked to incorporate it in your speech but had received it. it in your speech, but had received it to be newspapers? A. I cannot tell to bring an action of any kind under

On November 9, 1994, Roosevelt thanked Barnes warmly for what Barnes had done in the election. Barnes replied that Albany county had done amazingly well considering the control of the co

outributors to your campaign fund in 9127 A. He was. Q. Did you ever direct or instruct the the President to appoint G. Howard Davidson of Dutchess county as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, telling Roosevelt that Davidson had been accused of being rich and of being a gentleman farmer, but that this mush't be held against him. The President declined to make the appointment, which was objected to by the granges.

A. I cannot tell you whether I said it at time or not, but I told you I showed it. I thought, to some of the was objected to by the granges.

A. Very possibly.

A. A tornier-General to bring any action the sherman law or any other law against the Du Pont Powder Company? A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you ever direct or instruct the a cable dispatch from Paris stating at cable dispatch from Paris stating the dispatch from Paris stating a cable dispatch from Paris stating any action to bring any action the owing to the increased flighting the down of the sherman law or any other law against the Du Pont Powder Company? A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you not when you received the typewritten copy of this say that you would like to take it in order to show it to Dr. Abbott at the Outlook office?

A. I cannot tell you whether I said it at time or not, but I told you I showed it, I thought, to some of the editions of the Quillook office?

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A. I cannot tell you whether I said it at time or not, but I told you I showed it is a cable dispatch from Paris stating at capture of the cown in the cown is the cown in the cown is the cown in the cown is the provident of the cown is the provident of the cown in the cown is the country to be a capture of the cown in the cown is the cown in the cown is the cown in the cown is the cown in the cown in the cown is the cown in the "Good Luck Always."

On April 22, 1908, the President wrote s follows, alluding to Barnes's atti-

Campaign Contributions.

The next line of cross-examination MY DEAR BARNES—I have received hrough Southwick your letter of the 9th. You need not be the least afraid of my failing to understand your position. I am confident that whatever ourse you follow is one that you releieve to be the wise and proper ourse to take.

When Agnew sent word to me requesting me to act in the particular natters under discussion I sent the action of any kind against the Steel Corporation."

The next line of cross-examination took up the suggested connection between the campaign contributions of 1904 and President Roosevelt's course toward great corporations. Mr. Ivins explained what he was driving at. Theodore Roosevelt was chairman of that committee.

"Did you, while President, ever instruct the Attorney-General to bring any your Honor pleases, that everything went on smoothly and prosperously between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes until Mr. Roosevelt is candidacy for the next line of cross-examination took up the suggested connection between the campaign contributions of 1904 and President Roosevelt's course toward great corporations. Mr. Ivins explained what he was driving at. Theodore Roosevelt was chairman of that committee.

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"I want to show," said Mr. Roosevelt was chairman of that committee.

"I want to

fight and Justice Andrews inquired s to how the question was material.

"It is material," said Mr. Ivins, "beause the defendant in this result of the convention between them and that the convention was the source, of New York, will leave Paris for Servia cause the defendant in this case sets up invisible government, the relations between business and politics. I have proved that contributions were made to his campaign and shown the persons by whom they were made. This is a test of the witness's own sincerity. It hears were of 1811 although up to 1819 hears of 1811 although up to 1819 hears. broved that contributions were made to his campaign and shown the persons by whom they were made. This is a test of the witness's own sincerity. It bears on his good faith, his ill will, his malice. "That, as showing malice, you want to prove that he did not disapprove of invisible government?" inquired Justice Andrews.

"Certainly," said Mr. Ivins.

"Certainly," said Mr. Ivins.

"Idea the court." Idea defendant of a structure of articles or speeches attacking Mr. Barnes shortly after the Lincoln dinsurance of 1911, although up to 1910 he was heartily in sympathy with and approved the Administration of Mr. Taft. "It goes to the very motive, it goes to the very purpose, it goes to the very origin of the reason why he published this libelious matter and, as I shall prove by reading, his intention to

Andrews.

"Certainly," said Mr. Ivins.

"He may answer," ruled the court.

"I did not," said Col. Roosevelt, referring to the Steel Corporation. The cross-examination continued:

Q. Was Mr. Frick one of the contributors to your own campaign?

He was.

"Very origin of the libelious matter and, as I shall prove by reading, his intention to destroy Mr. Barnes."

Justice Andrews ruled in favor of Mr. Ivins and he continued his questioning.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, you began having discussions with Mr. Barnes as early as August 17, 1910, did you not?

A. Discussions?

Q. Was no interested in the steel Corporation? A. I believe he was.
Q. Was Judge Gary, one of the confluence to your campaign, interested in the Steel Corporation? A. He was.
Q. Was Mr. Perkins, one of the conposed him strongly in 1910, but my

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Mr. Ivins thereupon read into record perhaps twenty published state-ments from or speeches by Col. Roose-vent concerning Mr. Barnes. Some of them were issued or voiced before the Chicago collision of 1912, but the hottest of them came after Barnes's victory over the Colonel in the Republican na-

Lawyers in Battle.

such questions, but the court continued to rule that since Col. Roosevelt had

for failing to show what questions bore material and what on immaterial

idence. And Ivins snapped right back: "I suffer from some human limitations.

One is that I can only ask one question

Q. Did you ever hear of the Tennesse

The Court Directs.

The Court-You asked him if he knew

A. I do not understand the form in

ess in the manufacture and sale of cel? A. At the time of my action?

Q. At any time. A. It may have been

orporation of the Tennessee Coal and

ron Company? A. I did.
From steel matters Mr. Ivins passed

Attorney-General of the United States o bring an action of any kind under

The question as to whether or not the resolutions committee of the Repub-

to the Harvester company, with a few

The examination went on.

for his understanding.

which you use the word.

Mr. Bowers fought very hard to block

tional convention.
A statement issued on July 15, 1912. of an invisible government in the in-terests of crooked politics and crooked business, evidence to show that the deattacking President Taft for Barnes as the real leader of the party charging Barnes with standing for doc-trines subversive of the public will and fendant did not disapprove of an alliance between business and politics was comabhorrent to decent men, and accusing him of being the worst kind of boss, was read with particular zest by Mr. Mr. Bowers protested that nobody had

shown that certain corporations needed investigation or that anybody had asked favors of President Roosevelt. Mr. Ivins broke in with the remark In a statement of June 23, 1912, the Colonel asked how Barnes, Penrose and Guggenheim would look standing alongthat they would try to get to that they would try to get to that time. Mr. Bowers snapped at Mr. Ivins time. Mr. Bowers snapped at Mr. Ivins side the founders of the Republican

tion of newspaper articles, but Justice Andrews held that they were admissible as showing the state of mind of the defendant at the time he issued them. Juror No. 10, Walter Zuill, a Progres-sive, asked the court if the articles re-ferring to Barnes's domination of the Coal and Iron Company? A. Yes, sir, I Republican National Committee were inwoduced for the same purpose as the articles previously introduced. The court Q. Do you know whether the Tenreplied that they were all designed to show the state of Col. Roosevelt's mind

nessee Coal and Iron Company was a competitor of a steel corporation? A. It depends upon what you call competi-Q. Don't you know what a competitor in business is? A. There are different senses in which the word is used. My understanding was that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was not. concerning Barnes. Mr. Ivins—I move to strike that out.
Mr. Bowers—He has a right to give noon, having made a fast run by motor car from Albany.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse Univerhis understanding.
Mr. Ivins—No, I have not asked him sity, never celebrated as an admirer of Col. Roosevelt, was among the visitors to court. John A. Hennessy has joined the ranks of the Roosevelt witnesses.

THANKS FROM FRANCE FOR AMERICAN AID

Mr. Rowers-Now stop, please, with that. We will be all summer trying this Red Cross Advices Indicate Al-Mr. Ivins-We may, I cannot tell. We lies on Offensive All Mr. Ivins—We may, I cannot tell. We did not start this game.

Mr. Bowers—Yes, you did.

Mr. Ivins—No, you did. Mr. Roose-veit made the first publication.

Q. Do you know that the Tennessee Col and Iron Company was in competition with the Steel Corporation for business. Along Front.

Mrs. Julia H. Depew has sent a letter transit bureau and if an inspector may of thanks to those who have contributed substitute his judgment for that of the support the Allies Hospital at the commission, it is a conditon that must be Chateau d'Annel, near Compeigne, France, where Mrs. Depew is now.

Q. Did you, directly or indirectly, at "Thanks to the help," the letter says, 'we have been able to provide not only all needed for our own work, but to clothe each patient when he left."

Miss Margot Potter has sent a letter to the American Red Cross in this city from the American Red Cross hospital eight cases of "comfort bags" recently date in the campaign to raise \$15 received there. The letter adds: "The by May 1. At the ninth lunched received there. The letter adds: "The by May 1. At the ninth luncheon Friday it is expected several large s we shall have many wounded in constantly, and there is talk of adding a number of beds to our hospital."

The American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital has received a cable dispatch from Paris stating that owing to the increased fighting the hospital needs immediately more ambu-

it the Colony Club, 122 Madison avenue, following contributions were received yesterday by the various relief organizations in this city:

Secours National Fund, \$185.00; total \$71,550.15. President Taft was put by Mr. Ivins, and when Mr. Bowers objected Mr. Ivins explained what he was labeled to the war labeled with the was labeled to the lab Servian Agricultural Relief, \$211.52;

Barnes Former Mrs. Pratt Going to Servia.

PARIS, April 27. - Princess Alexis Karageorgevitch, formerly Mrs. Huger Prat and that the convention was the source, of New York, will leave Paris for Service

FOR P. S. C. ASKED

W. T. Edgerton Accused of Consenting to Violation of Order by B. R. T.

UNCOVERED BY HAYWARD

Walter T. Edgerton, a travel was charged by William Hayward terday with telling officers of the R Commissioners concurred in demanding that Edgerton be put on trial passed by the commission about tw years ago. Col. Hayward found that certain lines it had not beer with. After a talk with Dist ney Cropsey of Brooklyn last w decided to swear out a complaint for the arrest of S. W. Huff, vice dent and general manager of the E. r. T., and John J. Dempsey, superintendent of transportation. He proposed to in-voke the law making violation of a con-

has been on the books for seven years, but has never been used. Col. Hayward learned that the violations of the order had been reported Inspector Edgerton.
"On Saturday, the day I was to sign

mission order a misdemeanor.

and swear to the complaint," Col. ward said yesterday, "I took Edg to Brooklyn for consultation Cropsey. On the way over, from histatements, I became suspicious that had been negotiating with these officials and that he had perhaps take cials and that he had perhaps taken it upon himself to consent to the partial violation of this order and had done so prior to the time he made his impertion and reported to the commission an open violation of the order.

"In my opinion his negotiations, if he did so negotiate, would, owing to his absolute lack of authority constitute as

solute lack of authority, constitute technical defence, but it ought certai to be considered in connection w "Further investigation disclosed

the officers who were to be charged had been to see other commissioners and had told them that Edgerton had neffect taken it upon himself to suspend the operation of the order. Of course f such a custom has grown up in the stopped at once. case there appeared by his own admis-sions to me, and from the statements of

Edgerton denies the charges.

At the eighth luncheon of the board 25 South street, yesterday it was nounced \$66,000 had been collected ecriptions will be announced.



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